

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 554, Vol. XL

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1880.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have lately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.
At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of business, that of

DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffee, from the pure bean, ground on the premises
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from the best dairies
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles

Candles: best brands
Soap: treble crown, blue mottled, household, scented in bars, cakes, and boxes
Vestas, by approved makers
Salt: table, fine, and coarse
Raisins: Muscatels, Sultanias, and Elemes
Oils: salad, castor, and kerosene
Sauces: Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob, and assorted

TOBACCOS.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior
Cameron's celebrated brands—Havlock, Golden Bar, Venus tens
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.

Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sixes
Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound tins, and in bulk.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandies: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case
Whiskies: Old Glenury, Islay, Longjohn's, in bulk and case
Rum: Lemon Hart's
Port: Fine old Offley's, six grape
Sherry: Gonzola, six diamond
Gin: JOKZ Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's
Claret: St. Julien's

Moselle: No. 2
Hock: Gold Leaf
Ginger Wine, in bulk and case
Ales: Tennent's, Younger's, and Colonial.
Porter: Blood's, Byass's, Guinness's, and Colonial
Cordials: assorted
Sarsaparilla: Singleton's, Townsend's
Bitters: Selner's, Stoughton's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse
Gunpowder, caps, and shot
Long and short handled shovels
Spades, sluice forks
Picks and pickhandles
Gold dishes, hose-pipes
Drills and drilling hammers
Manilla and flax ropes
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils
Galvanised and corrugated iron
Stoves and piping

Billies and pannikins
Tea-kettles, iron and tin
Galvanised iron buckets and tubs
Iron boilers
Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans
Axes and axe-handles
Nails, cut and wrought
Tacks, clout and American cut
Garden rakes, hoes, and spades
Cutlery, a large assortment
Carpenters' tools of every description.

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac
Boys' do.
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin.
Shirts: white dress, crimeans, Scotch twill, tweed
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton
Hosiery and hats

Dress materials: wineys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints
Flannels: Calicos, bleached and unbleached
Blankets, rugs, quilts
Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers.
Cocoa and felt matting
Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets
Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots: men's elastic-sides, watertights, halt-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boot
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.
N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE:

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket

China, glass, and earthenware goods of every description

FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

FANCY GOODS.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerschauum and briar pipes—a choice selection; patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. TALBOYS'
CLEARING SALE OF GROCERY.

New Season Tea, 1878-79 (Boxes of 12lb), 23s
Cocoa (pound tins), 1s 6d
Muscatels, 1s 2d per lb
Jordan Almonds, 2s 3d per lb
Elemes, 7d per lb
Lemon Peel, 1s 6d per lb
Two-crown Soap, 12s per box
Three-crown Soap, 14s per box
Cheese, 10d per lb
Hams, 10d per lb
Kerosene (Noonday), 12s per tin.

Fresh Herrings, 8d per tin.
Lobsters, 10d per tin
Salmon, 10d per tin
Sardines (half-pound tins), 11d
Sardines (quarter-pound tins), 7d
Oysters, 7d per tin
Tainsh's Jams, 11d per tin
Figs, 1s per box
Preserved Fruits, 2s
Pickles, 1s per bottle
Candles 10d per lb

ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH.

Men's Elastic Sides, Lace-ups and Watertights, Colonial Made, 14s 6d.

A large stock of Ladies' and Children's Kid Boots (Copper Toes), 4s 6d.

W. TALBOYS, LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK

OF ANY UP-COUNTRY STORE IN

DRAPERY, BOOTS, IRONMONGERY, CROCKERY

WINES and SPIRITS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

DIRECT FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FURNITURE AND BUILDING MATERIALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

AGENTS FOR

Robertson & Hallenstein's Celebrated Silk-dressed Wakatip Flour.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF BRAN, POLLARD, AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS ON HAND

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

W. TALBOYS

Having determined to Extend his Premises,

WILL HOLD A

Great Clearing Sale!

OF HIS EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK OF

DRAPERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY,

CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c.,

EXTENDING OVER ONE MONTH ONLY!

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

Cromwell



The following are the days appointed for holding the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts for the months of June, July, August and September, 1880, for the Dunstan division of the Otago Goldfields Districts:—

CLYDE—Every Thursday, excepting the Teviot Court week.

CROMWELL—Every Friday.

ALEXANDRA—Monday, June 14 and 28

July 12 and 26

August 9 and 23

September 6 and 20

[The District Court Office at Alexandra will be open on the above dates for the transaction of business. For the transaction of ordinary business this office will be open every Monday.]

OPHIR—Tuesday, June 29

July 27

August 24

September 21

[This office will be open for the transaction of ordinary business the Tuesday preceding each Court day.]

ROXBURGH—Tuesday, July 20

August 17

September 14

JACKSON KEDDELL,

Warden and R.M.

MR SPENCE H. TURTON
Has commenced Practice as a
SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER
IN CROMWELL.

Mr TURTON is prepared to visit Alexandra, Blacks, and other places, when professionally required.

OFFICE:

TWO DOORS BELOW GOODGER'S HOTEL.

FRUIT TREES!
FOREST TREES!!
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS!!!

Now is the time to plant. Send your orders to the ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE if you desire Trees of the best quality and true to name.

K. P. R. E. T. S. C. H.
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.
Has always on hand a fine selection of Paper hangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.
Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

E. M. U. R. R. E. L. L.
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Has just received, per English Mail, another consignment of SILVER HUNTING LEVER WATCHES direct from the Manufacturer in London. As these Watches are made to his own order, bear his name, and specially made to suit the requirements of this district, he can with confidence recommend them to the public both as regards finish and accuracy of adjustment, and as Time-keepers not to be excelled in the colony.

E.M. has made arrangements for regular supplies, and as he buys for cash he is in a position to defy competition.

A Two Years' Guarantee given with every Watch.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Note the address—

E. MURRELL,
Watch and Clock Maker,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

NOBEL'S PATENT DYNAMITE.

DALGETY, NICHOLS AND CO., Agents for the above Dynamite, beg to call the attention of Contractors, Miners and others, to the great strength of Dynamite, compared with other explosives as shown below:—

Blasting Gelatine, 100.00, Nobel's patent.

Nitro Glycerine, 93.36

No. 1 Dynamite, 75.11, Nobel's patent

Lithofracteur of the strongest and best make, 65.69.

The price of Nobel's Dynamite, notwithstanding its greater strength and purity, does not exceed even that of Lithofracteur, viz:—

1 Case 50 lbs, 2s 9d per lb

5 " 2s 6d "

10 " 2s 3d "

Delivery to be taken from Magazine.

DALGETY, NICHOLS, AND CO.

Bond-street, Dunedin.

N.B. Supplies may be obtained from

D. A. JOLLY & CO., Cromwell.

W. JENKINS, Arrowtown.

Miscellaneous.

R. AND A. J. PARK,
SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS,
SHARE AND MONEY BROKERS,
SAVINGS BANK BUILDINGS,
HIGHT STREET, DUNEDIN.
Land Office business transacted.

MONEY TO LEND AT CURRENT RATES.

JOHN SMITH
begs to intimate to the Public that he
HAS OPENED
Those

WELL-KNOWN AND COMMODIOUS STABLES
(Late Starkey and Scally's),
And hopes, by attention and civility, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

BUGGIES & SADDLE HORSES ALWAYS ON HIRE.

HORSES BROKEN IN, &c.

P. BUTEL & CO.'S
FLOUR MILLS,
NEAR ARROWTOWN,
Supply First-class
SILK-DRESSED FLOUR, BRAN AND POLLARD.

GRISTING DONE AT CURRENT RATES.

Country orders executed with care and dispatch. An excellent sample of flour guaranteed, cannot be excelled in the Colony.

VINCENT FLOUR MILL,
OPHIR.

J. C. JONES

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the surrounding districts that, having now completed the above Flour Mill, which he has fitted up with machinery on the most improved principle, he is prepared to supply

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR
of the best quality; also, Bran and Pollard.

Gristing at Current Rates.

J. C. JONES.

WAKATIP FLOUR & OATMEAL
MILLS, LAKE HAYES.

ROBERT GILMOUR - PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the public that, owing to the increased demand for Oatmeal, he has now completed considerable improvements on his oatmeal machinery, and is prepared to supply a first-class article at a most reasonable rate.

R.G.'s Mill being under the management of a Miller of wide experience, the public can depend upon a Constant Supply of Flour of the best quality, and can offer it at as cheap a rate and upon as reasonable terms as any in the district.

ROBERT GILMOUR.

NOTICE.

On and after this date, POISON will be LAID for DOGS and RABBITS on Mount Pisa and Queensberry Run.

H. F. WILLMOTT,

Manager.

Mount Pisa Station, April 2, 1880.

NOTICE.

A number of useless Curs are allowed to prowl about on Kawarau Station by their owners. This is to give them warning that POISON will be laid wherever they are most likely to get it.

JAMES COWAN.

October, 1877.

THE AUSTRALIAN LITHOFRACTEUR AND DYNAMITE CO.
(KREBS' PATENT.)

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.,

Having accepted the above Company's Agency for New Zealand, direct the attention of Railway and other Contractors, Miners, and Quarrymen to the enormous advantages derived from the use of these STRONGEST EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURED.

For Mining, Quarrying, Blasting in hard or soft rock, and for Submarine Works (Krebs' Patent being the only manufacture insoluble) it is invaluable.

The SUPERIOR STRENGTH of these COLONIAL EXPLOSIVES has been proved by experts to be 15 to 20 per cent. stronger than any imported Dynamite, while the present price renders it cheaper than blasting powder.

Price—1 case, 2s 9d per lb.

5 " 2s 6d "

10 " 2s 3d "

Delivery from magazine payable by purchaser.

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGERS AND
IRON MERCHANTS,
PRINCE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cromwell

SWAN BREWERY,
CROMWELL.
G. W. GOODGER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor is now prepared to supply his unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity, delivered throughout the District.

Orders left at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

G. W. GOODGER.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND
General

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,
Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that he has removed to
QUARTZVILLE,

where he hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

CROMWELL

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
MELMORE STREET.

ROBERT WISHART,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, MACHINIST, &c.

Every description of work in connection with Mining and Farming Tools and Machinery made and repaired on the premises.

Good Workmanship guaranteed at Reasonable Prices.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally that he has gone to the expense of fitting up a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS, being the first introduced up-country; and in this branch he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most-approved principle.

Light shoes ... 10s.

Draught do. ... 16s.

N.B.—A large supply of Slesinger's Horse and Cattle Medicines on hand.

IMPORTANT TO WAGONERS, FARMERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

NEW VETERINARY & SHOEING FORGE.

JAMES RICHARDS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,
Having removed to the premises recently occupied by R. Wishart (adjoining Bank of New Zealand), begs to inform the public that he is in a position to execute every class of work in a most satisfactory manner at reasonable prices.

In the Veterinary and Shoeing Department the advertiser has considerable experience, and in these branches can guarantee to suit those who favor him with their patronage.

Horses carefully and skilfully treated for all complaints.

Note the Address—

MELMORE STREET, CROMWELL,

Adjoining the Bank of New Zealand.

SHERWOOD AND WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL

STOREKEEPERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

Having completed their arrangements for the regular consignment of Goods suitable to the market, Sherwood and Wright have pleasure in intimating that they have now on hand, and constantly arriving, full supplies of

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND
FAMILY GROCERIES

of the very best quality obtainable, and which will be found to compare most favorably as to price with those of any establishment on the Goldfields.

The Stock comprises every class of goods in above line, so that it is unnecessary to give a detailed list.

Messrs Sherwood and Wright have made arrangements for a constant supply of

FLOUR, BRAN, POLLARD, AND GENERAL PRODUCE

of the finest quality from the Wakatipu Mills. In this line the firm can offer special value.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE DISTRICT.

FAMILIES REGULARLY WAITED UPON.

S. & W. desire specially to state that they have entered into arrangements for the regular supply to them of

DAIRY PRODUCE

from one of the finest farms on the Taieri, an advantage which they feel sure their customers will fully appreciate.

Insurance Companies.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

JAMES MARSHALL,

Melmore-Street, Cromwell.

[ESTABLISHED, 1859.]

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... £1,000,000.

Accepts Fire Risks on every description of property, at lowest rates.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,

Agent, Cromwell.

COBB AND CO.'S
LIVERY STABLES,

LAWRENCE,

Will now be under the personal supervision of Mr Craig.

HORSES & BUGGIES ALWAYS ON HIRE.

Horses Broken to Saddle and Harness.

H. CRAIG & Co.,

Proprietors.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE.

E. LYONS begs to notify the inhabitants of Cromwell and District that he has OPENED a REGISTRY OFFICE in conjunction with his Fruiterer's Business in Dunedin.

Hotelkeepers, station owners and others can rely upon obtaining suitable Servants of every description.

E. LYONS

(Late J. B. L. Luke),

COMMISSION, LAND & ESTATE AGENT,
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

KAWARAU COAL PIT,
BANNOCKBURN.

JOHN PRYDE, Proprietor.

The Coal supplied from above Pit is recognised as the best yet vended in the district. It burns freely, and emits great heat. It is delivered at

Cromwell ... 24s per ton.

Bannockburn ... 20s do.

At Pit's mouth ... 12s do.

FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

JOHN PRYDE,

Proprietor.

WANAKA SAW-MILLS.

RUSSELL, EWING & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

The Proprietors have placed the above Mills in complete working order with the best appliances obtainable and are prepared to supply Manufactured Timber of every description; Posts, Rails, Props, Slabs, &c. &c., at the shortest possible notice, at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

Orders punctually attended to and despatched with promptitude.

RUSSELL, EWING & Co.,

WANAKA SAW MILLS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing at Dunedin between the undersigned in the business of Engineers and Iron Founders, under the firm of "Kincaid, McQueen and Co.," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same style by the undersigned CHARLES McQUEEN, who will discharge all the liabilities of the firm, and receive all moneys due.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1880.

JAMES KINCAID

CHARLES McQUEEN.

Witness:

ROBERT DICK, Solicitor, Dunedin.

With reference to the above, I beg to thank the numerous customers of the Firm for the liberal support that has been accorded during the past 18 years, and to express a hope that I shall retain the confidence that has been bestowed hitherto.

CHARLES McQUEEN.

Hotels
KARLETON HOTEL
 ROARING MEADOWS
 Proprietor
 The travelling public will find every comfort and accommodation at this hostelry.
 Wines, Beer, and Spirits of best brands.

JOHN M. A. R. S. H.
BRIDGE HOTEL,
 CROMWELL.
VALUE FOR MONEY.

VICTORIA BRIDGE HOTEL
 J. M. CORMICK, Proprietor.

The above well-known Hotel (late Edwards') has undergone a thorough renovation at the hands of the present proprietor, and is now second to no house on the main road from Cromwell to Queenstown.

Travellers may rest assured that they will receive every attention at the above Hotel.

The excellent range of STONE STABLES is under the charge of an experienced Groom. Horses will therefore secure every attention.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
 DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
 (On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
 CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,

(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn.)
 Began to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior eight-stall stone stable, replete with every convenience for Travellers. Unsurpassed in the District.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Court-house.

CRITERION HOTEL,
 ALEXANDRA.

HENRY TOHILL, Proprietor.

H. TOHILL begs to inform the Travelling Public that this Hotel possesses every convenience, and trusts, by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers and the Public generally, to merit their patronage.

PRIVATE PARLOR AND BEDROOMS.

Large and commodious Billiard Room and Alcock's Prize Table.

THE BEST OF WINES, SPIRITS AND BEER ONLY KEPT.

The Culinary Department Specially attended to.

GOOD STABLING.

PORT PHILIP HOTEL,
 SUNDERLAND STREET, CLYDE.

JOHN COX, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation; and J. C. begs to inform the Travelling Public that, to suit the times, he has determined on reducing the charges, which, from date, will be as follows:—

Stabling, per night	6s
Single Feed	2s
Meals and Bed, each	2s
Board and Lodging, per week	30s
Board only	20s

The Stables attached to the Hotel comprise, besides Stalls, Eight Loose Boxes. An efficient Groom always in attendance, and only the best of Provender kept.

Cobb and Co's. coaches arrive and depart from this Hotel.

THE BEST BRANDS OF SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEERS.

N.B.—A Private Cottage for Families, containing all the comforts of a home.

Hotel
BALARA HOTEL,
 ARROWTOWN.
 Mrs G. B. BOND, Proprietress.

The above Hotel is replete with every convenience and comfort, rendering it eminently suitable for the travelling public, while permanent boarders will find all the comforts of a home.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING
 Efficiently managed.

Prize Billiard Table, with all accessories and careful attendance.

Cromwell

E. M'CAFFREY,
 PRACTICAL STONEWORKER AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
 QUEENSTOWN.

Monuments, Headstones, Memorial Crosses and Tablets cut to any design.

Stone for Building and Coping supplied according to agreement.

Pillars, suitable for any kind of large building, from 1ft to 20ft lengths, any thickness.

The above can be highly polished.

E. M'CAFFREY would beg to call particular attention to the stone, as the most eminent geologists at the Sydney Exhibition have pronounced the same to be imperishable, having a fine grain and capable of sustaining the finest ornamental work, which cannot be excelled in any part of the world. It is of a bright yellow color, which shows its brilliant nature.

Before building send for a sample of his stone, which will be forwarded per return of post.

Address:

E. M'CAFFREY,
 QUEENSTOWN.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY.
 (Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.



R. AND W. OLDS
 FAMILY BUTCHERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

In thanking householders of the town and district of Cromwell for the liberal patronage conferred upon them since starting business, desire to say that they have entered into such arrangements as will enable them to continue to supply their Customers with Beef, Mutton, Pork and other articles in the trade of the very best quality.

SMALL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Families and Hotels waited upon daily.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
 Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

THOMAS FOOTE,
 TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

MELMORE TERRACE,

CROMWELL.

Choice Selection of Tweeds on hand.

BEATTY

A 18 Stop Organ

ONLY

\$97

15 DAYS

TEST

TRIAL



BEATTY ORGAN Style No. 2100.

A beautiful Celtic style of architecture in this case strikes the eye of the connoisseur, and stamps it at once as the most beautiful case extant. Dimensions: Height, 74 in.; Width, 48 in.; Depth, 24 in. Sets of Reeds, 5 Octaves, 13 Stops. French Veneered Panels. Case highly finished. Beatty's Improved Knee Swell, and Beatty's new Excelsior Grand Organ Knee Swell. The mechanism, design, and music in this Organ renders it the most desirable ever before manufactured for the parlor or drawing-room. Retail price asked for such an instrument by Agents, three years ago about \$370.00. My offer, Only \$97. Pay for the instrument only after you have fully tested it at your own home. It is not as represented, return at my expense, I paying freight both ways. Remember, this offer is at the very lowest figure, and that I positively will not deviate from this price. Fully warranted for 6 years. Every Organ sold, sells others. The most successful House in America. More solicited testimonials than any manufacturer. I have extended my sales now over the entire world. The sun shines no where but it lights my instruments. Since my recent return from an extended tour through the Continent of Europe, I am more determined than ever that no city or town throughout the entire civilized world shall be unrepresented by my celebrated instruments.

BEATTY PIANO \$125, \$135, \$145, and upwards. Beware of imitations! Having recently been

ELECTED MAYOR

of my own city, should be sufficient proof of my responsibility. Illustrated Newspaper giving information about our instruments.

Address: DANIEL F. BEATTY,

Washington, New Jersey.

TO THE PUBLIC OF CROMWELL AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

MICHAEL DALEY,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

Begs to inform the Inhabitants of Cromwell and Surrounding Districts that he has PURCHASED the STOCK-IN-TRADE of the late W. Taylor, and hopes for a continuance of the same liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

All Orders and Repairs carefully and punctually attended to.

Note the Address—

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL
 (Opposite Talboys' London House, Drapery Establishment).

MEDICAL HALL DISPENSARY,
 MELMORE TERRACE,
 CROMWELL.

HENRY HOTOP,

Having purchased the Business lately conducted by Mr Max. Gall, begs to inform the residents of Cromwell, Clyde and the surrounding districts that he is now the only Dispensing Chemist in Vincent County, and that, to meet the requirements of his business, he has supplied himself with a Large Stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PATENT MEDICINES
 Of every description.

In connection with the above, H. HOTOP has also a most varied and choice Stock of

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,
 SOAPS, COSMETICS, SCENTS,
 &c., &c., &c.

That will well repay a visit of inspection.

STATIONERY & BOOKS.

Ledgers, Journals, Day and Minute Books, Writing Paper and Envelopes of all classes.

GENERAL NEWS AGENCY.

English, European and American Newspapers and Journals supplied to Subscribers at low rates, and sent post free all over the country.

TOBACCOS & CIGARS

(Choicest Brands).

N.B.—As the business will be conducted under the immediate supervision of Mr H. Hotop, all those who may favor him with their command may rely on every attention being paid them.

Prescriptions most carefully dispensed.

Orders received from the Clyde portion of the district will be promptly attended to.

HENRY HOTOP,

Cromwell.

J. SOLOMON

IS NOW DISPLAYING HIS

NEW STOCK

OF

AUTUMN & WINTER

DRAPERY, CLOTHING AND BOOTS.

Personally selected by himself in Dunedin, and purchased, a bargain, for Cash. Consequently he is in a position to Sell Cheaper than any other house in Cromwell.

HE MEANS SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER THIS SEASON!

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats
 Ladies' and Maids' Seal Hats
 Ladies' and Children's Jackets
 Ladies' and Children's Ulsters
 Ladies' and Children's Muffs and Capes
 Ladies' Shawls
 Collars and Cuffs
 Pompadour Scarfs
 Lace Sets
 Ribbons
 Gloves

And the finest Assortment of

LADIES' COSTUMES
 (ALL COLORS)

That ever came into Cromwell!

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

WOOL GOODS,

Suitable for the Winter Season for both Ladies and Children.

NEW BLANKETS—Mosgiel and Kaiapoi
 NEW WINCEYS
 NEW MERINOS
 NEW TARTANS
 NEW CALICOES
 NEW YARNS
 NEW FLANNELS
 NEW FINGERINGS.

AND AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

NEW GOODS,
 SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON!!

LARGE STOCK OF

MEN'S YOUTHS' & BOYS' CLOTHING.
 Flannels, Pants, Half-hose, Hats, Ties, Scarfs, &c., &c.

The Largest and Best-assorted

STOCK OF BOOTS

In the district. For Ladies', Gentlemen's, Youths, Maids' and Children's, and for price, J. S. DEFIES COMPETITION!

SADDLES
 BRIDLES
 SADDLE STRAPS
 MARTINGALES
 WHIPS
 SPURS
 VALISES.

FANCY GOODS

PATENT MEDICINES

BOOKS—LARGE ASSORTMENT AND JEWELRY.

J. S. has the name for selling Cheaper than any Storekeeper in the district. He trusts the Public will favor him with a call, and prove the fact.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS:

J. SOLOMON,
 OPPOSITE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

LOOK OUT!

FOR

O. CUMMINS.

He will visit the Surrounding Districts regularly with a first-class assorted Stock of Drapery, Clothing, Boots, Fancy Goods, &c., and his instructions are to Sell Cheap. J.S. trusts the public will give him a share of their patronage.

Vincent County Gazette.

TENDERS will be received at the County Offices, Clyde, up till Noon of **TUESDAY**, the 27th day of July, 1880, for the undermentioned Work:—

CONTRACT No. 78.—CONSTRUCTION of SUSPENSION BRIDGE over the River Clutha near the Luggate Creek.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the County Offices, Clyde, and at the Public Works Offices, Dunedin.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman, and marked outside "Tender for Contract No. 78." Neither the lowest nor any tender necessarily accepted.

L. D. MACGEORGE,
County Engineer.

County Offices,
Clyde, June 14th, 1880.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL. NOTICE.

POISONED WHEAT will be laid round the Town Belt and Banks of the Rivers for the purpose of destroying Rabbits.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL. Extraordinary Vacancy for One Councillor for Bridge Ward.

NOMINATIONS for the office of COUNCILLOR for Bridge Ward will be received at the Council Chambers, Cromwell, at noon, on **THURSDAY**, 24th June, 1880.

Dated at Cromwell this 15th day of June, 1880.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Returning Officer for Bridge Ward.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

TO BE OPENED OCTOBER, 1880, AND CLOSED MARCH, 1881.

The Local Committee (his Worship the Mayor and Borough Council) request the co-operation of the Public in their endeavors to have the natural resources of the Provincial District of Otago as fully represented as possible at the Exhibition at Melbourne.

Intending Exhibitors of Grain, Wool, Timber, Specimens of Minerals, Ores, &c., are requested to communicate with the undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Town Clerk.

NOTICE.

All Outstanding **DEBTS** must be SETTLED or arranged by the 1st of APRIL next, otherwise they will be put into the hands of my Solicitor for collection, without further notice.

On and after the above date, Discount will be allowed at the rate of 2d the 4lb Loaf; Monthly Payments.

JAMES SCOTT,
Cromwell Bakery.

IRON PIPING! IRON PIPING!! CANVAS AND WOODEN FLUMING SUPERSEDED!

GEORGE PRESCOTT,
S. T. BATHANS,
Begg to intimate to Proprietors and Mine Managers that he is now Manufacturing

IRON PIPING
(SUITABLE FOR SLUICING AND OTHER PURPOSES)
At a cost which will compare favorably with Dunedin prices, while his practical knowledge of Miners' requirements enables him to furnish a more suitable article than that imported.

Pipes made any length convenient for packing, and sent to any part of the country according to agreement.

G. P. would wish to draw the attention of Proprietors and Managers of Hydraulic-worked Mines to the utility and economy of the **WAVER DIRECTOR** with the Ball and Socket Joint, which can be attached to the Iron Piping, thus altogether dispensing with canvas hose; and, with full pressure on, a child of ten years can move it any direction.

Note the Address—

GEORGE PRESCOTT,
S. T. BATHANS.

V.  R.

PUBLIC WORKS, NEW ZEALAND. COURT-HOUSE AT ARROWTOWN.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 8th June, 1880.

WRITTEN TENDERS for the above will be received at this office up till NOON on **TUESDAY**, 6th July, 1880.

Drawings, specifications and general conditions may be seen at this office; the Town Clerk's office, Lawrence; and the offices of the Police Sergeants at Arrowtown, Queenstown, and Cromwell.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,
E. R. USSHER,
Resident Engineer.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, That Valuable Mining Property known as the BANNOCKBURN WATER RACE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up till **FRIDAY**, 25th instant—

(1) For the Purchase of the above Water-race: or

(2) For the Lease of the Property for two years.

Apply to
CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Legal Manager;
Or, G. W. GOODGER,
Cromwell.



IMMENSE ATTRACTION! UNHEARD-OF NOVELTIES!!

In aid of the
PEMBROKE ATHENAEUM BUILDING FUND.

AT PEMBROKE

On

FRIDAY EVENING, 16th JULY.

THE CROMWELL
COLORED MINSTRELS

Will give an Entertainment, at which will be introduced for the first time New Songs, Choruses and Conundrums; likewise some most Striking Scenic Effects.

In conjunction with the Ethiopian Entertainment,

A GRAND BALL!

will be given—Dancing to commence half-past 10 p.m. sharp.

ROBT. M'DOUGALL,
Secretary Athenaeum Committee.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

THE GREAT FLORENCE
COMIQUE & OPERATIC COMPANY

Will appear at the following places:—

TOWN HALL, CLYDE:

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
23rd and 24th June.

ALEXANDRA:

LIBRARY HALL, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
25th and 26th June.

ROXBURGH:

TOWN HALL, MONDAY & TUESDAY,
28th and 29th June.

LAWRENCE: TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY,
30th June and 1st and 2nd July.

CROMWELL QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.

The above will be held every Thursday Evening.

Dancing commences at 8.30 sharp.

Admission to Non-Members—5s for each gathering.

Gentlemen are requested to wear gloves.

QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY AT BANNOCKBURN.

A MEETING of those desirous of organising a Quadrille Assembly will be held at the Carrick Range Hotel on **THURSDAY** Evening, June 24th, at 8 o'clock.

£1 REWARD.

Straying about Cromwell, a GREY HORSE (Hack), branded JH on loins. Above Reward will be paid on delivery of same at the Catholic Presbytery, Cromwell.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, CROMWELL.

SERVICES will be held by the Rev. FYNES CLINTON at the usual hours Morning and Evening; also,

At BANNOCKBURN, at 3 p.m.

W. TALBOYS,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

In the Bankrupt Estate of ELIZABETH REID as Executrix of the late William G. Smith, of Bendigo.

All PROOFS of DEBT must be sent in to me on or before the 6th day of July.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Creditors' Trustee.

£2 REWARD.

The above Reward will be paid to any Person giving such information as will lead to the CONVICTION of the THIEF who stole two tins of kerosene and a quantity of timber from my premises on or about the 15th of June.

GEORGE M. BOTTCHER,
Bannockburn.

June 20th, 1880.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING will be held on **WEDNESDAY EVENING**, 23rd June, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the R.W.M.

R. LOUDON,
Secretary.

CROMWELL RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION PARADE will be held on **WEDNESDAY** Evening, 23rd inst., at 8 p.m., at the Town Hall.

A full attendance of members is required.

D. A. JOLLY,
Lieut. Commanding.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1880.

THERE unfortunately exists between the townships in New Zealand, and especially in Otago, a most unwholesome jealousy and selfishness the effects of which cannot but be injurious in a high degree. This unhealthy condition is more marked in up-country towns, and never fails to impress itself upon those whom business or pleasure calls upon to travel through the interior. Queenstown and Arrow, Clyde and Alexandra, Lawrence and Milton, afford fair examples of what we mean. These townships keep up a continual and bitter struggle for supremacy, and in one centre scarce a good word can be heard concerning the other, while any privilege gained affords ground for the most bitter heartburnings. To some extent this rivalry has a good effect and creates a healthy and desirable emulation; but unfortunately the good results are greatly outweighed by the weakness it engenders when any object for the general good is desired. In such case it is almost impossible to get unanimous action, and the fact that union is strength is altogether lost sight of in the cloud of selfish jealousy that envelopes each respective hamlet. Nothing brings this unfortunate state of things more clearly before us than the progress of our railways. No sooner does a line reach a township than every effort, fair or foul, is made to bar its further progress, the inhabitants seemingly thinking that the bringing of their village within reach of the capital has been the aim and should be the end of the public works policy. Lawrence and Balclutha have afforded notable examples of this selfish spirit, and now the bucolic township of Milton (if we

may judge from the tone of its local Herald) is up in arms to conserve the interests of the Toko, and Taieri farmers by an attempt to throw discredit on the advantages of the Otago Central Railway. This, at all events, is the only sort of excuse we can find for the appearance of an article last week in the journal named that is a fabrication of fancy and argues throughout on misstatements. Toko, has "got all it wants" in the way of railway privileges, and it raises its voice against the people who helped it to attain its enviable position enjoying similar benefits. To this end honesty and truth are flung on one side and hisping lies are made to do duty. Leaving the representatives of other districts to refute the untruths of the *Bruce Herald*, we content ourselves by dealing with its picture of the country to be traversed by the railway line from Cromwell northward. The sapient editor of the *Bruce Herald*, having to his own satisfaction decided that it is an "absurd suggestion" that a railway beyond Hyde will pay working expenses, proceeds to demonstrate to his readers the deductions by which he arrives at this conclusion. Traversing the country between Hyde and Clyde he is pleased to point out here and there "a mere strip of perhaps half-a-mile broad of good land." On the Maniototo Plain, out of 150,000 acres he graciously concedes about 32,000 acres is "really fair agricultural land." But then the climate is dreadful. We are solemnly told "the climate is dry, but remarkably healthy; the frosts are severe, and in summer they are frequently sufficiently so to ruin both potato and wheat crops." A truly wonderful climate this. Then again we are told that "about Clyde the climate is wonderful for the growth of fruit, where water can be brought into the garden; without this great help the crops will not succeed, as the climate is very dry, and the land not by any means rich." Surely if a country is admitted "wonderful" for growing the choicest fruits, it cannot be argued against in the same breath as a howling wilderness and unfit to be opened up and settled by means of a railway. Then our wise editor proceeds to the Upper Clutha Valley, and it is here where we find him in his element of deceit and contradictions. Let us quote from this part of the article:—

From Cromwell to Lake Wanaka there is the usual strip of land along the river bank, perhaps half-a-mile broad on either side of the river. Above this we find rocky pasture, abrupt, and soon attaining an elevation of 3000 to 4000 feet. The land about the foot of Lake Wanaka is, with the exception of a few patches, containing only a few hundred acres each, extremely poor; so much so, that it takes three or four acres to feed a sheep. The road at the foot of Lake Hawea is at best middling, and along the shore of either lake it is such a narrow strip that it is not worth mentioning. From Cromwell to Lake Hayes, along the Kawarau river, there is simply a gorge till the Arrow Flats and the Shotover are reached. These flats are good enough, but any produce from them would naturally go down the Lake to Kingston, and then to Invercargill.

The dense ignorance of the writer on the subject matter whereof he treats is amusingly set forth in his defining "Cromwell to Lake Hayes" as within the scope of the Central railway; and the pooh-pooh fashion in which he writes of the rich and productive acres on the Arrow Flat could only emanate from one who thinks the plains of Tokomairiro the only farming land in the Colony. We are at a loss to conceive by what process of mental obliquity the *Bruce Herald* defines the Upper Clutha Valley,—having a length from Cromwell to Wanaka of thirty-five miles with an average width of five miles—by the absurd description above-quoted. Regarding the quality of the land and its area the writer displays the utmost want of knowledge, or has purposely set himself the task of trying to what extent truth can be perverted. It is simply waste of time and labor trying to straighten the tortuous ways of people like the writer of the precious stuff in the *Bruce Herald*. We can only regret that a respectable journal should allow its columns to be made the vehicle for interested efforts in the direction of injuring the prospects of a work the value and necessity of which is universally admitted throughout Otago, and the progress of which is being earnestly fought for under the adverse circumstances of the colony.

On Friday we received and published as an "Extra" the subjoined telegram from Wellington giving the result of the interview between the Premier and the delegates from Vincent and Maniototo Counties urging progress of the Otago Central Railway. To our mind the information given is not of a particularly hopeful nature and might just as readily have been obtained by the Members for the respective districts without the expense of sending delegates. This opinion was expressed by us before the deputation set out on its errand. However, it is no use repining now. The expense, after all, may not prove very great, and the privilege of paying this is about the only satisfaction the ratepayers of the County will have—with perhaps a little additional insight into how things are "worked" in the Empire City:—

WELLINGTON, June 18, 1.8. p.m.

The delegates waited to-day on the Premier and Minister of Public Works re the Otago Central Railway. The Premier stated that the financial position alone prevented vigorous progress of the line, and commercial depression prevented sale of lands bounding on the line. However, the work would proceed as vigorously as funds would allow, its importance being recognised by the Government. The Poolburn section would be favorably considered in connection with village settlement. £101,000 had been

already expended on the line, leaving balance of vote available £190,000 (7).
Re agricultural leases, a promise was made that land in equal proportions as to quantity and quality would be thrown open on agricultural leases and deferred payments.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

DUNEDIN, June 22, 11.40 a.m.

Parties working alluvial ground some 30 miles up the Waitai River have come to Riverton to sell gold and get miners' rights. They let out that they were working on an area sufficient to employ 500 men.
Trains now run on the Waimea line from Gore to Lumsden.

News has been received that Houghton's steamer Wanganui, trading between Sydney and Clarence River, has been totally wrecked at Clarence Heads. Two lives were lost. The vessel was insured for £3500. The National, Union, Colonial, Australian Alliance, Derwent and Batavia offices each lose £437.

The division on the want of confidence motion will probably be taken on Thursday. The Government expect a majority of ten or twelve.

The Carnival takings to date amount to £1200.

A fire occurred this morning in the store-room of Durand and Black, painters. The origin is unknown. The loss is about £1400—covered by insurance in the National office.

The Conference of city and suburban Municipal Councils carried a resolution urging the continuance of subsidies.

Whilst loading the U. Cameron with timber at Bank's Peninsula, two of the men named Waller and Rowland were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

The charge of perjury against Acton Adams of Nelson will be proceeded with on Friday.

The Star denies that Oliver received the Central Railway deputation discourteously.

At Sydney news has been received from New Guinea that the Natives on the west of the island attacked a number of villages on the coast, and killed and ate sixty women.

A missionary schooner has arrived at Cooktown and brings five of the New Ireland colonising party. They state that the vessel left Antwerp secretly and used flags of all nations occasionally on the voyage. Sixty men were confined below, on penalty of being shot. They arrived at Lasohan Island on January 10, and fifty days afterwards the provisions were exhausted. They bartered their clothes for food with the natives. The men repeat the accounts previously received of deplorable sufferings endured by the party. The men denounce the perfidy of the colonisation scheme and say the whole affair is a fraud.

LATEST BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 20.

THE PRINCE OF WALES VISITS THE COLONIES.

The Prince of Wales states officially to the representatives of the Exhibition that he will visit Melbourne during the Exhibition.

China forbids her subjects emigrating.

The whole of the French Embassy has resigned in consequence of Lancort's appointment. O'Donnell attacks him violently because in the days of the Commune he ordered the sacking of the convents.

Extensive military preparations are going on at Athens, and the Greek army is being increased with a view to enforcing their claims under the Treaty of Berlin.

The Sultan of Turkey has changed his advisers.

Changes have taken place at Stamboul which indicate that the British ambassador's diplomatic mission has been successful.

The ascertained cost of the Afghan War is £20,000,000.

The announcement that English, French and Italian fleets have sailed for Besika Bay is causing much excitement.

The Chilians had a desperate battle to capture the town of Arica, and got the best of the engagement after enormous loss on both sides.

In the Dublin University match the second innings of the Australians closed for 156. When the stumps were drawn Dublin had lost seven wickets for 86 runs. The match was drawn. Play was frequently interrupted by rain.

The Cromwell Rifles will meet at eight o'clock to-morrow evening for Government inspection.

The time for sending in the returns under the Property Assessment Tax has been extended until August 1st. It is expected that the new forms will be issued very shortly.

The proposed telegraph connection between Cromwell and Lake Wanaka is again hung up for an indefinite period, owing to the unfavorable condition of the colonial exchequer. This was the reply elicited by Mr Pyke, who made enquiry on the subject in Parliament last week.

Within the past fortnight a considerable proportion of the rising generation in Cromwell, and a few adults, have been affected with what has been called measles, but if it is that disease it is of the mildest type. The symptoms are flushing of the skin and the appearance of a rash over the body, which, however, has, as a rule, disappeared within 24 hours. The patient does not appear to suffer any great inconvenience from the malady, if such it may be called. We hear that at Clyde the same thing is in existence, but in a slightly degree more virulent. "Have you had the measles?" is now the current joke of the day.

It is expected that close on £1500 will be realised by the Carnival in aid of the Otago Benevolent Institution.

As a step towards retrenchment, it is stated that trains will run three times a week only between Elbow and Kingston after the end of this month. The distance is 37 miles, and the traffic, we believe, has been small.

In the division on Sir George Grey's motion for the repeal of the Property and Land Tax Bills, Mr Pyke voted with the Opposition, from which it may be inferred that the member for Dunstan still follows the fortunes of the knight of Kawau.

An error as to date of receiving tenders for dismantling the Lindis punt and removing same to Perriam's, Lowburn, occurred in an advertisement published last week. Instead of offers closing on Wednesday, 16th, it should have been Wednesday, 23rd—to-morrow—at noon.

Under the heading of Bendigo will be found some additional information respecting the reef referred to by us having been discovered by Mr John Kane at Bendigo. We are informed that L100 has been refused for a sixth share in the venture—a fact which speaks highly of its value.

Yesterday's *Daily Times* says that as a result of the Civil Service Commission's recommendations, considerable reductions, it is understood, are contemplated in the number of officers in the Police Department; and the Otago district, it is whispered, will be one of those to suffer most in this respect. It is stated that a couple of thousand a year may be saved in this way in Otago alone.

An inquest was held in Dunedin on Wednesday on the body of the late W. D. C. England, surveyor, who was found dead in the porch of the Colonial Bank buildings, Dunedin, on the previous Monday night. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity by taking poison. The age of the deceased was 58, and he had been a resident in Dunedin for several years. Strychnine was the poison taken by the unfortunate man.

The Waste Lands Board last week approved of certificates for agricultural leases being issued in favor of Henry Partridge, for sections 5 and 6, block v, Cromwell; and John Perriam, for section 44, block iii, Cromwell. The Vincent County Council applied to have a deviation of the road line made through 46 and 53, 52 and 64, block i, Leaning Rock district. The application was agreed to on condition that the County Council take steps to have present surveyed road-line closed, so that adjoining sections may not be prejudiced by loss of road frontage.

The report of the Civil Service Commission has been published. It contains some extraordinary revelations, and the suggestions are of a sweeping nature in almost every department of the public service. That of the Railways especially has been found to be conducted in the most extravagant and incapable manner. They recommend the removal of Mr Conyers, regarding whom the Commission find that he has capital invested in a firm contracting with the department of which he is the head, and his receipts from this capital depend on the success of the firm. It is impossible (the report says) to estimate the loss the colony may have suffered from the obviously false position held by the working head of the principal railways, a position which should not be permitted under any circumstances. Loose, irregular and suspicious transactions of the kind mentioned appear confined to the South Island railways.

Rabbit-poisoning is being prosecuted vigorously throughout the Dunstan district, affording employment to a considerable number of men, and, for the time being, solving the perplexing question, What shall we do with our boys? On some stations quite a school of youngsters is engaged in the persecution of the bunny tribe, and fair wages are realised. As showing the extent of operations, it may be worth mentioning that a farmer in the Wauka district is under contract to supply one station alone with 40 tons of wheat for poisoning purposes, and large orders are being executed for other pastoral tenants. The adage, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good" is realised in this case. The wheat was grown in anticipation of the establishment of a flour-mill in the Clutha Valley, but the scheme failed, and the hopeful farmer had his produce stored in the barn an unmarketable asset, until the rabbit pest brought him a cash customer at a good figure.

Florence's Comique and Operatic Company opened to a fair house in the Athenaeum Hall last night. The attendance would no doubt have been much larger than it was but for an inadvertence in not announcing the company through the local press. The members are five in number, and the programme submitted last night gave evidence that all are possessed of ability. Mr Florence is certainly the best tenor who has appeared up-country. His voice is clear and of wonderful compass, combined with perfect enunciation. In "Let me like a Soldier fall," and one or two operatic selections his execution was received with well-merited applause. Mrs Florence has a very pleasing manner, and her voice, although not powerful, is pleasing and well-cultivated. Mr Barrington is the baritone of the company and seems to have a powerful and wide range of expression, but his selections last night did not afford room to pass judgment on his merits. A little more vigor would, we think, improve his style. Then we have Mr Harry Benham, who controls the comic department, and he is fully up to his business. Thoroughly at home in the mannerisms of the Cockney "swell," and having facial expression of most mirth-provoking variety, Mr Benham manages to keep his audience in great humor. Last night he had to submit to an encore more than once. The company is a good one, and deserving patronage, although we fear the calls upon the public purse have of late been too frequent for the Florence company to do the business they might otherwise expect. They appear at Clyde to-morrow and Thursday nights, and at Alexandra on Friday and Saturday, reaching Roxburgh for Monday and Tuesday.

A resolution has passed the Legislative Council to the effect that the Government should purge the Commission of the Peace of all insolvents and other unsuitable persons.

A clause will be introduced into the Gaming and Lotteries Bill now before Parliament legalising the use of the totalisator by racing clubs, with the consent of the Colonial Secretary.

Mr J. C. Brown has given notice that he will move, when going into Committee of Supply—"That all machinery and head and tail races for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, and other purposes be exempt from the operation of the property tax."

At the Waitaki election on Wednesday, held at Oamaru, Mr George Jones (Opposition candidate) was returned at the head of the poll. The following were the total numbers polled by the three candidates:—Jones, 775; Reid, 666; Roberts, 168. Great excitement prevailed in Oamaru during the whole of the day.

The case of the Great Extended Sluicing Company (Registered) v the North of Ireland Gold-mining Company, a claim for £1688 11s 9d for gold received by defendants, and £300 for encroachment, was decided by Mr Warden Carew at Lawrence on Friday. Judgment was given for the plaintiff's for £627, and £52 costs.

One of the immediate effects of the announced intention of the Government to reduce the salaries of all civil servants by 12½ per cent. is thus indicated by Thursday's *Daily Times*:—"A deep and solemn gloom was observable throughout the whole of the Government offices here yesterday. No lightsome gladness, such as usually sits with so much grace on civil servants, could be noted; all were sad and subdued in behaviour."

The *Volunteer Gazette* for June is to hand, and is a very interesting number. In answer to an enquiry we note a reply therein dealing with a question that has been raised in this District on more than one occasion. "Volunteer" asks: "In a rifle competition handicap, two competitors score the same. Is the scratch man entitled to the prize, or do the shots count backwards? My reason for asking is that in this district that in the event of a tie anyone on scratch wins. Answer—Scratch man wins."

It will be recollected that Mr John Reid was the Otago representative on the Railway Commission, and it need hardly be said that his sympathies were not looked for in favor of the Otago Central Railway—his interests lie entirely in the direction of keeping the interior a "sealed book." Mr Reid was a candidate for the representation of Waitaki, and at one of his election meetings, referring to some remarks by Mr Jones, his opponent, agent the action of the Railway Commissioners in this part of the country, Mr Reid is reported to have said "The labors of the Railway Commissioners would save the country some hundreds of thousands of pounds at present, and probably some millions in the future. Mr Pyke's picture of the so-called 'Mount Pisgah' as portrayed by Mr Jones was not in accordance with truth. The facts were that the Commission had sent a telegram to Mr Pyke intimating that they would be happy to receive any evidence which he or his constituents might wish to offer in support of the proposed Otago Central Railway. Mr Pyke, nettled at not having been placed on the Commission, sent in reply a telegram asking who the Commission were. On the Commission's arrival in his neighborhood they saw nothing of Mr Pyke, who probably was aware that his pet scheme, which would cost about a million pounds, would not find favor with the Commission." Mr Reid's version of the matter differs totally from that of Mr Pyke, and judging from our own knowledge of the peculiar proceedings of the Commissioners, we are inclined to think that Mr Pyke's picture is the true one. However, it is plain from the avowal of Mr Reid that the Commission will report adverse to the Otago Central line, and his words give evidence that the so-called inspection was the merest sham and that condemnation was premeditated. Happily Mr John Reid has not secured a position in which he can further injure the prospects of one of the most important and necessary works in the colony. His rejection may be a loss to the Government, but it will be a gain to the country, and especially Otago, as it is plain that Mr John Reid has not a mind outside of his own breadth of acres.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

(Before Major Kedell, Warden.)

Protection for 90 days each was granted the following applicants:—D. Murley and others, Kawarau Gorge; Chas. Green, George Menzies, and Ah Kim and others, all of Carrick Range.

Extended Claims.—A. Ferguson and others, and J. Menzies and others, Pipeclay Gully. N. M'Lennan and others, Smith's Gully—withdrawn.

Tail Races.—Geo. Menzies, Carrick Range; John Menzies and others, Pipeclay Gully;—granted.

Cancellation of certificate for extended claim on Pipeclay Terrace was granted on application of Thos. Bane and others.

LICENSING COURT.

At an adjourned meeting of the Licensing Bench—present, the Chairman and Messrs Presnaw, Willmott and Bennett—the following applications were dealt with:

John Marsh, Cromwell, general and night license—granted. G. W. Goodger, Cromwell, general and night license—adjourned for a week, repairs ordered to be made not having been executed. J. S. Burres, Cromwell, general and night license—granted. D. Murley, Cromwell, general license—adjourned for a week, to allow of completion of premises.

The application of Timothy Gorman, Kirtleburn, for a general license was refused.

Wholesale licenses were granted to D. A. Jolly and John Sherwood, Cromwell.

THE NATIVE DEPARTMENT.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Last week, when moving the second reading of the Native Land Sales Bill—a measure intended to simplify the Native lands policy—the hon. Mr Bryce (Native Minister) in the course of his remarks disclosed some of the corruption and gross extravagance that has long characterised the administration of Native affairs. He said that at the time when the Public Works policy was inaugurated, 1871, and subsequently, as much as three-quarters of a million was appropriated for the purchase of a landed estate in the North Island, and they commenced a system which had done more than anything to demoralise the Natives—he meant the purchase of Native lands by agents. These agents scattered money amongst them like dust, and asked them to take rum, and resorted to almost every species of demoralisation. They purchased land not only for Government, but also for themselves and their friends, and the result was that Government got bad land, and these parties and their friends good land. When the Atkinson Government went out and the Grey Government came in, one object was that it should reform this very practice, and he had no hesitation in saying that in this respect the Grey Government was an utter failure. It never attempted to deal with the matter until a few days before it went out of office. He despaired almost of making the House understand the terrible iniquities perpetrated by the recent Native lands purchases, but he would give them a few examples of these iniquitous transactions. The advance system had been the great franchise in these transactions, and the particular mode of making these advances was something atrocious. He meant the system of giving orders on storekeepers. In Tauranga alone L11,000 had passed through one Government agent's hands in the space of 18 months. The process of granting these orders was for the amount to be left blank in the vouchers; the agent was supplied with funds by an imprest, and when he was called upon to account for these sums by the auditor, he filled these vouchers up to suit the occasion. A transaction took place some months ago which induced him to send up and examine the matter at Tauranga, and the result was something extraordinary. The auditor reported that he had found that moneys charged had never been paid at all, and where they had been paid the grossest irregularities had taken place. In connection with these payments two items were specified—one for L30 and the other L150, as much as L77 of the latter being spirits and beer consumed at a Tangi over the land agent's brother, the late Judge Young. Then again, it was stated that the negotiations with the Natives were conducted with the utmost irregularity. He had already said they had been guilty of iniquities, but they had received no equivalent for their trouble, for when they came to settle the negotiations connected with these vouchers on which advances were made they would most undoubtedly be repudiated, and Government stand in to lose a large amount of money. Again, this fund had never been closely scrutinised, and it was most grossly abused. If a Maori wanted an order to pay his expenses or to get rum it was charged to this fund. The rule was that any questionable payment was charged to this fund especially. He would now refer to the West Coast. He did not think the system of land vouchers obtained there, but all the other objectionable features of the system were observed. The agent there would agree on a price for land he had never seen, and which no white man could tell them anything about. They had purchased land the surveyors now reported to be broken and worthless, and the agents had to rely upon the Native statement as to area. In one case the estimated area was 60,000 acres, but when it came to be surveyed it was found to contain not more than 7000 acres. The result of this was that the money advanced was far more than the total value of the land. In and about Wanganui, further up the coast, a gentleman who had been treating with the Government got L1000 for his alleged interest in a block, and that gentleman was then appointed Land Purchase Agent, at L400 a year, to complete the purchase of that block, which had not been done yet. More than that, this gentleman was a storekeeper, and the advance made to the Maoris was paid through him, buggies and harness, and other articles which could be purchased from his store, having been supplied in lieu of the money. The payment of compensation for confiscated land was next referred to. Payments to the chiefs were made secretly, and they were ordered to sign fictitious names to hide the nature of the transaction. A sum of L1000, the expenses of a great Maori meeting at Waitara, was provided for in a most extraordinary way. The Native agent at Waitara got that amount by imprest, and to satisfy the auditors he got these Maoris, who did not possess an inch of land in the place, to sign receipts for the money. What he would contend was that the whole system was demoralising, and that they would not reap the expected benefits from their efforts. They must do away with the old system. No system could possibly be devised that could work worse than the present system.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM DUNEDIN DAILIES.)

June 17.

King George I., of Greece, who is now on a visit to England, was to-day presented with the freedom of the City of London. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales performed the ceremony of presentation.

BERLIN, June 17.

The European Conference commenced its sittings to-day. Prince Hohenlohe was elected president. The proceedings of the Conference are kept secret.

LONDON, June 18.

The match between the Australians and the Dublin University team, at Dublin, was commenced to-day. They played against 18 of the latter. Great interest is being taken in the Australian matches. They went in first, and were all out for 220 runs. Slight was not out for 56 runs. The Home team then went in for their first innings, and have lost one wicket for 76 runs.

DUNEDIN GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 17.

We are now in Carnival week. It must not be understood by this that we have given ourselves up to riotous enjoyment such as is characteristic of Italian cities in Carnival time. The truth is Carnival is only a high-sounding name for Bazaar, and the present one is but a very poor bazaar at that. The management of the Benevolent Institution find that these affairs are a very easy way of raising money, and apparently they intend to get at the public in this way periodically. Of course the end is a good one, so we must not grumble about the means. There is no other kind of entertainment on at present, so that the patronage extended is large. About a thousand people go to the Garrison Hall nightly, not certainly because of any attraction except that of mixing in a crowd. It will be open a week, and the daily receipts, at a shilling admittance and from the stalls, will average over £100. This will tot up perhaps £600. Then the goods remaining will be sold, bringing another £100 or so; and money contributions from town and country will swell the total up to considerably over the £1000.

Wellington news is interesting us considerably just now. Evidently under the Grey Government things had got into a thoroughly rotten state. The financial condition was as unsound as it was possible for anything to be. Major Atkinson's financial statement revealed even a worse state of things than had been dreaded. Since then Mr Bryce has given the country an insight into Native matters as managed by Johnny Sheehan. The Native purchase department has been a mine of wealth to the employees—the land agents, whose business it was to buy land for Government. These gentlemen bought the good land for themselves and friends, the bad for the Government. They bought land for Government they had never seen, and paid for land that never existed: thus instead of a purchased block turning out 600,000 acres, it turned out 7000. They had an unlimited control of public money. They had vouchers signed by the auditors, and all they had to do was to fill them up. Of course they could not fill in their own names, nor sign names themselves; but accommodating Maoris were easily found, Maoris who had never sold Government an acre of land, but who would sign anything for a glass of rum. Altogether these Native land purchase agents must have had rosy times of it. They could work swindles differing only from those of the American pattern in that little cleverness was required. Indeed the more open and barefaced apparently the swindle was, the more likely was it to succeed; although, to say truth, failure seems to have been unknown. Truly a nice condition of things under a Government whose chief was paraded so glowingly as the soul of honor and all the rest of it. In the history of New Zealand there never has been so complete an exposure of rotten, deplorable villany as has now been made by Mr Bryce. The full report of his speech in *Hansard* will be awaited with interest.

Dreadful prophecies are coming to hand from Wellington also of reductions of screws and dismissals in the Civil service. All salaries are to be reduced 12½ per cent, to begin with. Then there are no less than 11,000 Civil servants in this delightful Colony, whose population is not perhaps double that of Melbourne, and is less than that of Glasgow. 11,000 Civil servants! Why, they would half fill Dunedin. The Civil Service Commission are said to be going to recommend a large reduction in numbers, and in this way along with the proposed reduction in salaries it is stated that £150,000 is to be saved.

The railway department is to suffer. It has long been admitted to be on too large a scale. Mr Conyers, in the Middle Island, when Mr Macandrew was in power, had only to ask and he received. The amount, for instance, spent in Yankee engines must have been something astounding. Apparently Mr Conyers' reign of extravagance is over. Mr Oliver is a different Minister than Mr Macandrew. A telegram in the papers here says:—"The report recommends the instant dismissal of one high official of the Railway Department on the ground of mismanagement, and his connection with a manufacturing company." It is generally believed that Mr Conyers must be referred to. Before he went into his present billet, he was partner with Davidson, the iron-founder here.

Our City Council have now fully taken possession of their new buildings in the Octagon. These offices are one of the most glaring examples of sinful extravagance it is possible to conceive. The annual cost they entail upon the city funds, for interest of the money expended on their erection, and for insurance, is £1,400. Everything connected with them is on the most lavish scale. The room in which the twelve councillors hold their fortnightly meeting is a vast room, with remarkably lofty domed ceiling, and altogether so roomy and immense that the twelve simple gentlemen look like pignies, and their voices go wandering around the walls and roof as if they belonged to some unearthly mortals. The Mayor has three rooms set apart—a waiting room, an office, and a retiring room, the last magnificently furnished; noble mirror over the mantelshelf, walnut sideboard with mirror, couch and chairs of the very grandest description, inlaid walnut table, &c., &c. The councillors have two withdrawing room, so that whilst dull business is going on they may retire to have a smoke, enjoy a chat, and partake of that necessary refreshment which to do them

justice they keep in the sideboard. The inner room of these two is furnished like the Mayor's sanctum, in a style in which, one might venture to say, not one councillor approaches in his private house. There is a large library room, never used, although a fire is kept burning in it. The literature, however, is not of an intensely exciting description, being mainly Acts of Parliament, sewerage reports, and so forth. The whole collection occupies about a sixteenth of the wall space. There are a number of rooms which it has puzzled everybody to find a use for. The happy idea was hit upon of calling them committee rooms, so they have been nicely furnished, and each separate committee—the Works, the Water, the Gas, the Fire Brigade, the Financial—can meet in a separate room at one time. They never do meet on the same days, but never mind, if they do the rooms are there for them. One or two rooms they have been entirely unable to find a use for, but they are furnished with hair chairs, and all the rest of it, ready for occupation. The corridors and halls are vast affairs, also; and space is wasted in these that would have sufficed for half the offices. The Town Hall is yet to be built at the back. When it is built, and it is intended to go on with it, it will simply be another monument of folly, for it will never pay the interest on its capital.

The Camilla Urso troupe is the most noteworthy thing we have had in the way of amusements. Nothing previously has created so great a furore in Dunedin as Madame Urso's fiddle playing. I heard a local magnate from your parts, who got down here in time to see the farewell performance go into ecstasies over it. "If ever I hear a man up-country again," said he, "saying he can play the fiddle after that, by jove I'll punch him in the eye."

BENDIGO.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

June 19.

In mining matters there is a little sensation here, caused by the discovery of a quartz lode by Mr Kane on the saddle between Shepherd's Creek and Bendigo Gully, and which was noted by you last week. From a personal inspection of the lode, I can vouch for its very promising appearance on the surface. The lode ranges from two to eight feet in width, and shows gold very freely. Mr Kane has arranged with Mr Todd, mill manager of the Cromwell Company, to get five tons crushed some time this coming week. He employed a workman to get the stone out, and it is already at grass—only four days' work for one man, and he states that he could easily get three times that quantity if required. You will be able to give the result of the crushing in your next issue.

The Cromwell Company is still breaking what stone they are now crushing from the southern leader, which was worked some three years ago by Mr Rooney. They are doing a great deal of dead work in cross-cutting for this leader at deeper levels. Last week the Company started crushing with their new turbine. It is in every way satisfactory, and does its work with less than half the water of the old one. The new turbine is on the same principle as the turbine they use for the pumping and winding gear. The Company's engineer, Mr Walter Blane, recommended that the old turbine (a Lafel's) should be taken out, and one of Whitelaw's principle substituted. It works at a pressure of 105 lbs, is of 40-horse power, and is capable of driving 40 head of stamps. Mr Blane's prediction of success has been in every way fulfilled, and the turbine is now a triumph of engineering skill. It is only to be hoped that in a short time the Cromwell Company will be able to keep it employed at its full power.

The Rise and Shine party have had their half-yearly wash-up, and it is as usual satisfactory. There are several parties working on the banks of the Clutha, who are, I believe, making fair wages by skimming the grass that was washed by the big flood in 1878.

The inhabitants of Bendigo are anxiously looking forward to the opening of the new road via Quartz-reef Point, as their stock of coal is getting low, and the price of it far too high for these hard times—name £4 10s per ton.

ARROWTOWN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 19.

The long-looked-for collection of geological specimens which Dr Hector promised to the Arrow Athenæum have at last arrived. The delay in their selection and despatch from the Colonial Museum was caused by the time and care bestowed upon the specimens selected and prepared for the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions. The specimens are 40 in number, and comprise all those metals which are likely to be found in this district, and are therefore of special value. The managers of the mines at Macetown and other portions of the Wakatipu Goldfield have promised to augment the collection with specimens and samples of the various formations and minerals found in the mines of which they have charge, so that in a short time we are likely to have a very valuable nucleus of a local museum established in Arrowtown. This, with some good textbooks, should go a long way in rendering assistance in the development of the reefs at Macetown.

An advertisement has appeared in the local paper convening a meeting to consider

the establishment of a Mining Board for Otago. If this movement is taken up with the same spirit as was the formation of Miners' Associations some ten years ago, much good may be expected. It may perhaps be advanced by some that there does not now exist the same need for improvement, as the number of miners has greatly decreased since those days. But it must be considered that if mining is now lingering and suffering from decay it requires all the more nursing and attention to prevent a premature collapse. The days of the individual digger or hatter are of course gone never to return, but something more permanent and less precarious than was the rule in the cradle and tin-dish days, is likely to be obtained on the goldfields if the capital which is offered for mining investments be fairly and honestly supported by the labor at present almost uselessly wasted and thrown away on the goldfields. To this one issue especially should the attention of a mining board for Otago be directed.

Commercial progress in Arrowtown has been marked by much promiscuous white-washing lately, and despite the best efforts of the unfortunate (?) subjects they cannot be said to improve greatly by the process. Although the feats performed during the process spoke more in favor of the attempts than of the results, it is hard to say what, with a little practice and experimenting, we may not attain. We have already nearly reached that stage of polished commercial smartness where the honest plodding fellow is placed at a great disadvantage, and it rests with the minority to say whether to halt or go on. As the question is being discussed in committee of the whole, there is but little chance for the minority. Commercial smartness is no respecter of persons, friend and foe, widow and orphan—all are made fit prey to its rapacity; and still the world goes round.

Some levanting has caused no small amount of head-scratching, and, I may add, head-shaking. The levanter had courted Providence too closely to trust it much—he preferred leg bail.

The Florence Company gave two highly enjoyable performances here on Friday and Saturday last. The house on the first night was but an average one, but on Saturday the company was greeted by a bumper. It is certainly the best company that has ever visited the inland towns of Otago, and the lovers of good music and good acting should not miss the present opportunity for enjoying both. The operatic medleys, specially arranged by Mr Florence for his company, are placed upon the stage in a manner that would do credit to any metropolitan theatre, and the rendition of the various songs and pieces are far above par. Mrs Florence, a splendid soprano, has an eminently pleasing appearance, and possesses considerable histrionic talent, while Harry Benham gives his audience a fair taste of the ruling comic fashions at the best London concert halls, and brought down the house by several clever local hits. Messrs Barrington and Florence are both singers of rare excellence, possessing voices of great power and compass.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

PARTY PROCESSIONS BILL.

Mr Pyke moved the second reading of the Party Processions Bill. He said it was a bill for the better preservation of peace. He referred to the faction-fighting which lately took place at Christchurch and Timaru as evidence of the necessity that existed for the measure. They did not wish to revive the memory of the wretched past in this young community. The bill gave magistrates the option of commuting the offence into one for a monetary penalty instead of imprisonment. In that respect it differed from a similar measure passed in one of the other colonies.

The Hon. Mr Hall was understood to say that the Government was disposed to regard the bill as to some extent an interference with the liberty of the subject. The late disturbance brought down upon the offenders such an amount of condemnation as would prevent a recurrence of such proceedings. Such being the case, he did not think it was at all necessary to invoke the strong arm of law.

Mr Stevens moved that the bill be read that day six months.

In replying,

Mr Pyke said gentlemen on all sides had congratulated him on the bill, and promised support. He felt very considerably sold, and would be chary in future in leaving his honor in such hands. If there was blood shed hereafter, those who opposed this bill would be responsible.

On being put, the motion for reading that day six months was carried on the voices.

TELEGRAPH TO WANAKA.

Replying to Mr Pyke,

The Hon. Mr Hall said that in view of the state of the Treasury he thought the extension of the telegraph line from Cromwell to Lake Wanaka, which had been repeatedly authorised by the House, could stand over in the meantime.

THE PROPERTY TAX.

Leave was granted to Sir George Grey to introduce a bill entitled "A Bill to Repeal the Property Assessment Act, 1879, and the Property Tax Act, 1879."

Sir George Grey moved that it be read a second time to-morrow week.

The Hon. Mr Hall submitted that the bill was tantamount to a vote of want of confidence, and should be brought on for second reading at once. He moved as an amendment that it be read a second time to-morrow.

Sir George Grey said that he thought he was consulting the convenience of the Government by making it to-morrow week. He would, however, be prepared to go on with it to-morrow night.

The amendment was agreed to.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

REPEAL OF THE PROPERTY TAX.

The Hon. Mr Hall moved—"That all orders of the day be postponed, so as to enable Sir George Grey to move the second reading of the Property Assessment and Property Tax Repeal Act." The bill was of a nature to justify the Government in pursuing that course.

Dr Wallis opposed the motion, which was carried on the voices.

Sir George Grey then moved that the bill be discharged. The Government having taken this as a vote of want of confidence, he proposed to move such a vote on a much broader basis. He would ask leave to move instead—"That the financial proposals of the Government are not as a whole adapted to promote the welfare of New Zealand."

The Hon. Mr Hall said the House had reason to complain of the course adopted. They had come there to discuss this bill, which affected the welfare of the country, and without any explanation the member in whose name it stood proposed to withdraw it. He felt bound to oppose the motion for its discharge.

Sir George Grey said he had no objection that the vote should be taken on motion for the discharge of the bill, provided the Government would at once go into Committee of Supply.

After some further discussion, Sir George Grey without remark moved the second reading of the bill.

Mr G. Beetham moved that it be read that day six months.

A division was called on for the motion that the bill be read a second time, the result being—ayes, 29; noes, 41.

The motion for reading the bill that day six months was then put and carried.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

The Hon. Major Atkinson moved—"That the House go into Committee of Supply."

Sir George Grey moved as an amendment—"That the financial proposals of the Government as a whole are not adapted to promote the welfare of New Zealand." He said his position was one of extraordinary difficulty. The Government had just shown its strength, and his task was almost hopeless. The wealth of the country was arrayed against him, but beyond the walls of the House a vast majority were in favor of the proposal he made. He knew the event of the night would be historical in the land. The Premier of the country was, to his mind, a vampire sucking the blood of his victims while fanning them to rest with his wings.

The Hon Mr Hall characterised the speech as weak and transparently in error. They had not had a single word about what the speech professed—namely, the finances of the colony. They had been told that the events of the night would be historical; they had heard that before. If they became historical it would not be a bright page for the hon. member. The speech commenced with a studied insult to the majority in that House. It was lamentable to see an elderly gentleman who had arrived at a time of life when his passions were cooled come down and use the language he had done simply because the House would not consent to satisfy his lust for power or office. What did the hon. member do when he was in office? He borrowed all he could, and when he could borrow no more he actually spent money before it was borrowed. They were told that they should have stopped immigration. The fact was that when they got into office they found engagements for the despatch of immigrants a month deep, and they sent Home by cablegram within a week after getting into office, the order, "Send no more immigrants." Then again the hon. member sent Home for 6,000 pauper immigrants. That showed the reckless state of things they had to face when they got into office. The simple question was—Should they go out of office, and the hon. gentleman go in? What had the hon. gentleman, however, done when he was in office? He was to emancipate the 6000 serfs, and do ever so many great things. They were to get electoral reform and a liberal land law, and yet nothing at all had come out of all these specious promises. That was the use they had made of their lease of political power, and they were now asked to renew that lease. The present Government had saved the country from the brink of political ruin, into which they had plunged the country.

Mr Moss moved the adjournment of the debate, stating that the Opposition was not in a position to conduct the debate as it should be conducted.

The Hon. Mr Hall accepted the proposal for the adjournment, and suggested that the House should sit on Saturday and Monday to finish the debate.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

The whole of this day's sitting was taken up by the debate on the want-of-confidence motion tabled by Sir George Grey.

Mr Pyke intimated his intention to vote against the Government as a matter of duty to his constituents. The Government proposals involved the annihilation of local self-government, and other more disastrous results tending to increase greatly the existing depression. The property tax was iniquitous—the more so for the exemption of personal effects. The abolishing of the subsidies was a breach of faith for which the Government was alone responsible.

PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

Messrs Money Wigram have decided to withdraw from the Australian trade, and are going to sell their vessels.

It is said that the net takings per night during Madame Urso's season in Dunedin averaged £130—a very good tune to fiddle to.

The contract time for the new Balclutha Bridge, which is now being commenced, expires in August 1881. Mr John Murray Watson is the contractor, in the sum of £10,593.

The Southland brewers have agreed to bear a share of the beer tax. They will pay the excise duty directly, collecting the publicans' proportion by charging 20s additional per hogshead.

Shaw, the Napier rate-collector, has been found guilty of arson and embezzlement. He was sentenced to four years for arson and to three years for embezzlement, the sentences to be concurrent.

At the Melbourne University dinner on June 1st, the Marquis of Normanby, in responding to the toast of his health, announced that at the end of his present term of office, he would retire from the service and return to England.

The dead body of a swagman named Michael McCarthy was found on the Hindon railway section, 13th instant. Deceased was subject to apoplectic fits, and is supposed to have been seized by one of these, and thus to have met his death.

There are at present about 500 men at work on the Hindon and Mullocky Gully sections. The Public Works office daily receives new applications for employment, though the wages are only 21s per week for single men and 28s for married men.

The rabbiters of Southland are taking steps for the constitution of a body to be called the Southland Rabbiters' Association, the ultimate aim of which is the furtherance of the interests of the members, and pecuniary benefits in case of accident or sickness.

Mr Robert Wilkin of Christchurch has received advice that two valuable Clydesdale stallions have been purchased for him in Scotland at a high figure, named Luck's All and Chancellor. The former has won £600 in prizes, and was the champion horse at the Highland Society's Show in 1879.

The latest "colonial industry" has made its appearance. According to a Melbourne correspondent a troupe of colonial minstrels is to be sent Home. He says that the money is already subscribed, and the minstrels are ready. The troupe promises to be a grand one, for the principals alone are guaranteed nearly £6,000, whilst the passage expenses of the troupe are estimated at £600. After this, what follows?

The Auckland Star published last week a strong scandal about a doctor who recently purchased a practice there. A Swiss lady, to whom he had got engaged on board ship six months ago, came out by the last mail steamer, with her trousseau ready and prepared, expecting to be married in three days. He never went near her till forced by the chief officer of the mail steamer, and subsequently said he would not marry her and must have been drunk when he proposed. It then transpired that he was engaged to a lady living at Rangitikei, where he has since gone, leaving the poor Swiss girl to her fate. The affair is creating a great sensation in Auckland.

The preamble of the Moorhouse Recognition Bill, introduced by Sir George Grey, sets forth that "whereas Mr W. S. Moorhouse was chiefly instrumental in originating and constructing the tunnel and railway between Lyttelton and Christchurch, the largest undertaking which had then been attempted in New Zealand, and whereas it is expedient to perpetuate the name of the chief promoter of the said undertaking in connection therewith," the Governor is empowered to present to him a gold medal, suitably inscribed, which shall be recognised as a first-class railway pass over the railways of this colony "to the said W. S. Moorhouse and his descendants for ever."

A Riverton correspondent writes to the Southland News:—The results of the first crushing at Printz's claim must have struck a cold chill through the hearts of shareholders in it and other reefs. It would not have been so bad, but for the statement having been so industriously circulated some days previously that 600 ounces of amalgam had been taken off the plates. This would represent, roughly speaking, from 400 to 500 ounces of gold, and it was a great drop to learn that, after all, only a "cake" of 47 ounces was obtained from 38 tons of stone. Still there is no need for losing heart. If they have plenty of stone that will give over an ounce to the ton, the shareholders may rely upon some day getting dividends.

Holloway's Pills.—The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for these disasters lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mischief at its source, and stamp it out without fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain, steady, and beneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

THE CHARITABLE AID BILL.

The Hospital and Charitable Aid Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr Hall, provides for the establishment, by Order in Council, of "Hospital and Charitable Aid Districts," which may be altered or abolished as required. The Government, in the same way, may declare what hospitals and charitable institutions shall be brought under the Act, and fix the proportionate contributions to be made by local bodies and by subscribers respectively, in order to entitle them to votes in the election of the "Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards," which are also to be constituted—the number of members and the date of coming into operation being settled likewise by Order in Council. The proportion of contribution by local bodies is to be based on the population in the localities under the control of such local bodies. Every person who would be qualified or eligible to be elected as a member of a City Council, a Borough Council, or a Road Board, or entitled as a subscriber, is to be deemed eligible to be elected a member of a Board. The first Boards are to be elected by the Councils of the contributory local bodies, each of whom is to be entitled to one vote, if the annual contribution do not exceed £100; two votes, if over £100 and under £200; three, if over £200 and under £500; and five, if above £500. Two or more local bodies contributing less than £100 may combine and vote as one. One-third of the members of every Board are to retire annually, but be eligible for re-election, the Board to determine who shall retire. The Governor may make regulations (1) for the conduct of elections, which are to be by ballot; for determining the number of votes to be given by subscribers in proportion to their constitution, no person to have more than five votes; (2) for deciding disputed elections; and (3) for due inspection of hospitals and charitable institutions. All Boards are to be legally incorporated, to have the management of hospitals and charitable institutions, and the distribution of charitable aid, with power to delegate the management in certain cases, to appoint committees if advisable, to make all necessary by-laws, to establish and regulate branch hospitals and institutions, to make grants for out-door relief, and attach conditions to such grants, to appoint and remove medical staff, assistants, nurses, and other officers, to pay their salaries, to enter into written contracts—all above £20 to be let by public tender; to hold real and personal property, to sue and be sued, to lease landed reserves—such leases to be sold by auction, to utilise land for hospitals, &c., and to carry out the provisions of the Act generally. Members of Boards are not to be personally responsible. Subsidies at the rate of £1 for every £1 of contribution are to be paid by the Government to the Boards, and a further subsidy of £1 for every £1 contributed and expended in the erection, repair, and maintenance of necessary buildings, such subsidies not to exceed in all half the net outlay after deducting from the gross outlay the proceeds of reserves and endowments. Contributions from local bodies if not paid when due may be recovered by the Board as an ordinary debt. Local bodies may pay such contributions out of the ordinary funds, or may strike a special rate for the purpose. Near relations of destitute persons are to be liable to contribute towards their maintenance. Persons receiving relief may be held liable for it. There are the usual provisions as to banking the funds and paying them out, keeping books and accounts, balancing and auditing the same, &c.

Murder of a San Francisco Editor.

The San Francisco papers contain long accounts of the shooting of one of the *Chronicle* proprietors by the Mayor's son. The following is from the *Alta California*:—When De Young entered the office he met Edward Spear and E. B. Read, and they stood together engaged in a jolly conversation, De Young standing sideways to the Bush-street window, his back being turned to the door. Five minutes afterwards young Kallcock hurriedly walked into the office by the corner door, which was swung back sufficiently to allow him to enter. Without uttering a word of either threat or alarm, he rapidly drew a black-handled fiveshooter Smith and Wesson revolver, and, aiming it at De Young, fired. Mr De Young turned like a flash, saw Kallcock preparing to shoot again, and ran to the gate leading behind the counter to shield himself. William Dreypolcher, assistant subscription clerk and collector, was standing behind the counter talking to Charles F. Potter on the opposite side of the counter. The first bullet narrowly missed Potter, and went through the glass door leading up stairs to the editorial rooms. As De Young ran to the gate, Dreypolcher got behind the subscription desk, Spear and Read got to the wall out of range of Kallcock, and Potter jumped the counter, getting behind the safe door. Just as De Young reached the gate, Kallcock fired again, the bullet striking the Bush-street wall, glancing into the under sill. De Young got behind the counter, Kallcock running quite close to him, and firing another shot, which passed through his beaver hat, very close to his head, and lodging in the casement of a Bush-street window. De Young then dropped himself to the floor, behind the counter, and partially raised himself and looked up to see Kallcock leaning over the counter, and pointing the pistol at his face, not a foot removed from the muzzle. He attempted to draw his own pistol, but Kallcock had every advantage. It

took only an instant—he fired the weapon, the bullet struck De Young on the right side of the upper lip, and by the backward elevation of De Young's head, consequent upon his looking upward, the bullet passed upward and inward, and lodged in the brain. De Young rose to his feet and staggered behind the cashier's desk, at the same time drawing and raising his pistol. Douglass, advertising solicitor for the *Chronicle*, and Elias DeYoung, a half-brother to the murdered man, were behind the desk during the shooting. When Kallcock saw De Young's pistol he had his pistol raised to shoot again, and discharged the weapon, the bullet narrowly missing De Young, and crashing through a large plate-glass pane in the private office of M. H. De Young, thence through a 6in. wall lodging in a staircase to the upper rooms. The whole affair happened so quickly that the other persons in the office scarcely had time to comprehend what was transpiring. As De Young got behind the cashier's desk, he rested both arms on it and began to slowly sink to the ground. Potter had watched the shooting from behind the safe-door, and when De Young began to fall he ran and caught him under the arms, gently laying him on his back. Elias DeYoung exclaimed:—"Are you shot, Charley?" But his mouth was full of blood, and he made no answer. The noise of the firing drew a large crowd before Kallcock reached the door. A. Anthony, a shoemaker, caught young Kallcock as he reached the sidewalk, and turned him over to officers Peckenpah and Ward, who arrived almost immediately on the scene. The excitement in the crowd, which rapidly gained immense numbers, was intense, and they tried to crush into the office. Potter closed the doors, bolting one and holding the other, until officers took possession and prevented entrance. Doctors Buckley, Demis and Worsham were speedily summoned to aid De Young, but he died within ten minutes after receiving the bullet.

Disgusting Exhibition.

BOSTON, Mass., February 6th, 1880.—One of the most disgraceful exhibitions ever witnessed in a church in a city was given to-night in the Chamber-street Presbyterian Church when two clergymen, Rev. J. P. Stoddard and D. A. Rathbun, of Iowa, undertook to expose Masonry. Last night the first meeting was held, but the audience was not so large as the one present this evening. The object of the exposures is to break up the Order by divulging the secrets. They say that Masonry is organised infidelity, and in the interest of religion they seek its overthrow. Both the gentlemen claim to be Masons, and they announced their intention to hold up the rites and ceremonies to ridicule. The forms and oaths necessary to taking the first degree were illustrated by the expositors. They were assisted by eight or ten persons, and all were attired in Masonic regalia. The pulpit served as a lodge room, three large, lighted candles being arranged in a row in front, and the Senior and Junior Wardens, Grand Worshipful Master, and other officers, in the persons of clergymen and others, being seated behind and on the sides. The "candidate," an individual whose skin had apparently not seen soap and water for many days, was about an hour and a-half in passing through the ordeal, and as the "ceremony" developed the scene became disgraceful, and many ladies left, the remaining spectators also becoming restless. The "candidate," while taking the degree, was dressed, according to the "exposers," in the customary manner, but this was simply disgusting, as his only garments were an old blue flannel undershirt and white underdrawers, the left leg of which was rolled up to the knee. Over his eyes was a green shade, such as is worn at night by the working force of a newspaper office. Here, barefooted, with one leg bared and only partially clad, the candidate received his instructions from the various grand worthy officers, and then came the administration of the various oaths. An immense crowd filled the building, and during the performance of the disgusting farce the wildest confusion prevailed. Hymn books were pelted at the performers by people in the building, while a large force of roughs and street loafers stood on the sidewalks and threw snowballs into the building. Captain Ford, of the third precinct police, fearing a riot, tried to put a stop to the exhibition, but it kept on for half an hour, while a storm of hisses and indignant yells greeted every word uttered by the speakers. Ex-chief of police Danrell made a speech in which he freely and forcibly denounced the two reverend expositors, and was loudly applauded, the spectators cheering loudly at the several points made. He claimed to belong to the same denomination as Mr Rathbun, and asserted that the conference that would recognise him as a minister of Christ's gospel ought to bow its head in shame. The police broke up the meeting about half-past ten. It was the intention of the two ministers to remain in town for a week and continue their exposures, but they have changed their minds and will leave tomorrow. The minister who gave the use of his church for such purposes is strongly abused by all classes.

A Terrible Bore.—The inside of a 15-inch gun. Transported for Life.—The man who marries happily.

A suitable texture for a bald-headed person would be mo'hair.

What kind of noses are most like vegetables? Those that turn-up a little reddish.

When two girls meet, they kiss. When two men meet, they don't. That shows who most want to be kissed.

Dr Potts' Mistake.

Young Gluckerson met old Judge Van Snyder on the ferry the other day, and, after shaking hands respectfully with that venerable friend of the family, said, casually:—

"Did you hear of that terrible accident up at Potts' the other night?"

"Accident? Why, my dear young friend, no. Nothing serious, I hope?" said the judge, much interested.

"Well, I'll tell you how it was," said Gluckerson, in a mournful voice: "you see the old doctor was out until about two in the morning attending some patients, and, supposing he would be hungry when he came in, Mrs Potts put a large pan of mush and milk—the old doctor's favorite dish, you know—under the stove to keep warm for him."

"Yes! yes!" said the judge, eagerly, as Gluckerson stopped to light a cigar. "Go on—what then?"

"Well, the doctor came in after awhile, and went groping round in the dark for his mush—couldn't find a match, you know—and, as luck would have it, he picked up instead a pan, containing bread, put there to raise over night. He was too tired to notice the difference—besides, he had taken two or three nips as he drove round—and so he actually ate up all the dough!"

"Rascals!" said the judge.

"It is a fact, though. Well, towards morning the doctor began to swell, and swell—the yeast was getting its work in, you know—and pretty soon the whole family was up and rushing around, half distracted. The doctor kept on growling and shrieking and swelling until he looked like a Saratoga trunk. At last they found what he had done, and the whole family piled right on top of him and sat there while they sent for a cooper."

"A cooper?"

"Yes; you see, they saw at once that unless something was done the doctor would burst before morning. So the cooper started in and put nine of those big half-inch beer keg hoops round his stomach. Of course that stopped his swelling, and by keeping a tin tube down his throat for the gas to escape, he just managed to pull through."

"Oh! the doctor pulled through, did he?"

"Oh! yes; he's all right now, excepting —"

"Excuse me," said the judge, grimly as he took out his notebook, "but you will favor me with your middle name in full. They are getting up a medal for the champion liar in the State, by order of the Governor, and I think I'll send in your —"

But the boat had landed, and the promising young candidate had melted away into the crowd.

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HOUSE, LAND, ESTATE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
VALUATORS, &c.,
LABOR EXCHANGE, 91, PRINCES-ST.,
DUNEDIN.

SANDER AND SONS'
EUCALYPTI EXTRACT.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Majesty the King of Italy, at Rome.

Dr Cruikshank, health officer for the City of Sandhurst, certifies to the extract being the most reliable remedy for external inflammation, bronchitis, diphtheria, affections of the lungs, chest, all pains of rheumatic nature, neuralgia, &c.; all swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds, disorder of the bowels, diarrhoea, &c.

Dr Mosler, professor at the University of Greifswalde, reports astonishing cures of diphtheritis, Asthma, and affections of the respiratory organs, by inhalations of the EUCALYPTI EXTRACT (Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, November 21st, 1879.)

Epitome of declaration made before M. Cohen, Esq., J.P., at Sandhurst, October, 1877:—The son of Mr Raabe was hurt with an axe on the knee. After nine weeks' medical treatment it was declared necessary by Dr Macgillivray to amputate the injured limb. At that juncture the extract was applied, and the wound speedily cured without amputation.

The daughter of Mr Jaughenn, suffering from disease of the bone, as pronounced by Drs Boyd and Atkinson, was cured just as speedily. Cures of whooping cough, very severe colds, bronchitis, croup, diphtheria, encephalitis, pains in the head (neuralgia), inflammation of the eyes, and that of a severely injured foot, others of bad legs, wound on the wrist with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle (H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical advice was of no avail, are reported by the *Dunedin Times*, *Newcastle Morning Herald*, *Cooktown Courier*, *Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser*, and others.

The Extract is proved to be the most reliable medicine to check inflammation, which accounts for the cures referred to. It is the surest curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimonials accompanying each bottle.

Sold by H. Hotop, Cromwell.

CAUTION!

Do not confound SANDER and SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT with the common Eucalyptus Oil a resinous preparation, used for mechanical purposes and in most cases injurious, by reason of the blistering and drawing tendencies pertaining to turpentineous substances; it is easily distinguished by its weak smell and leaving after use a sticky matter wholly foreign to a volatile Extract. Therefore ask for SANDER and SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT in vials with our label and secured by a pink wrapper and green band bearing our signature and address.

SANDER & SONS,
Bridge-street Sandhurst,
Manufacturers.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK-MASTERS!!

COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER

IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

It dissolves in Cold Water, and should be used in preference to any other Dip

FOR TICKS, LICE, SCAB,
AND FOR ALL OTHER SHEEP-DIPPING PURPOSES.

This Dip has been in use upwards of 30 years, and has never been equalled by any other; it is of uniform strength, requires no boiling or hot water, does not stain the wool, and is equally good as a Summer and Winter Dip. It is especially recommended as a certain cure for Scab, and is thoroughly adapted to all the requirements of Colonial Sheep-owners.

Testimonial from JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., WANGANUI, New Zealand.
To Mr W. COOPER, M.R.O.V.S.
"Four years ago a merchant in Wanganui, New Zealand, had eight cases of your Sheep Dipping Powder, which he asked me to buy. Not having used it before, I hesitated to try it on a large scale, so I took a few packets, and dissolved them according to your directions, and filled my dipping bath, which is about 5 ft deep. I then selected some old ewes for the experiment, caring but little whether I killed them or not. I made them jump into the bath, and those that did not go over the head in the liquid were pushed under by a man with a stick. I allowed them to remain in the dip about the time you prescribe, and then let them walk out, which, by the construction of our bath, they were enabled to do. They stood on the dripping board until dry, and were then turned out to grass, and not one of them was injured in the least. This experiment proved to me that your Dipping Powder could be used with safety on a large scale, so I purchased the eight cases of Powder already referred to, and dipped my whole flock, numbering 10,000 sheep, in the same way, and did not lose one. I dipped for Lice, which had been very bad in my flock for years; and I have now got entirely clear of them through the use of your Powder. I still dip every year, as I think your preparation fosters the growth of Wool. I have not seen your Dip tried for Scab, but have been told by my neighbors that it is as good for Scab as it is for Lice.
"After the effectual cure of my flock, the demand for your Powder became great, and orders were sent to Melbourne and other places where it could be got, and the merchant before spoken of got shipments from England, as you must be quite aware.
"I have dipped over 50,000 sheep with it, and never lost but one, and that one was seen flicking its fluff just after it left the bath. I have no difficulty in dipping 1000 to 1200 in the day of eight hours with three men. I consider that with ordinary care your Dipping Powder is as safe on a large scale in the Colonies as it is with the small flocks in England. The chief point to mind is that the sheep are quite dry before they are turned out to grass."

PREPARED ONLY BY
WILLIAM COOPER,
Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons,
CHEMICAL WORKS, BERKHAMSTED, ENGLAND.
Sold in Packets (with plain directions) sufficient on an average for Twenty Sheep.

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COOPER'S PAMPHLET ON

SCAB IN SHEEP, AND HOW TO CURE IT.

May be had post free from any of the above-named Agents.



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Purple top Yellow Turnip Seeds
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Swedish Turnip Seeds
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Garden Seeds of all sorts
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Takes the present opportunity of informing the residents of the Northern Goldfields and the general public that his factory being replete with every convenience, he is now turning out an article not to be equalled. Mr Feraud has succeeded in producing

AROMATIC TONIC BITTER WINES,

which are not only agreeable beverages, but also have excellent medicinal qualities. The following is Professor Black's report:—

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"Laboratory.

"Class—Beverages.

November 5, 1875.

"I have examined for Mr J. D. Feraud, of Monte Cristo, Clyde, Otago, two samples of Aromatic Tonic Bitters, with the following result:—No. 827 is a sherry colored, and No. 828 is a port wine red colored liquid; they are both perfectly transparent, showing the purity of the water and other substances employed in their manufacture.

"These two beverages have a slight acid chemical reaction, and possess an agreeable cool bitter taste, blended with a sensation of sweetness, arising from the saccharine matter of the fruit of which they are the fermented extract.

"I have also examined the aromatic and other flavoring substances used by Mr Feraud in their manufacture, and from the proportions in which they are blended with the fruit wine, they must be pronounced perfectly safe, and free from anything like deleterious properties.

"I consider these wines, therefore, an agreeable and perfectly safe beverage, and when diluted with three or four times their bulk of water, they will make a good cooling summer drink.

"JAMES G. BLACK,

"Provincial Analyst."

COLONIAL WINES,
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Orders from any part of the Province punctually attended to.

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Let all sufferers from general or local disease take heart and follow in the wake of thousands who ascribe their restoration of health to the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Rheumatism in the muscles or joints, gouty pains, neuralgic tortures, cramps and spasmodic twitches depart under the employment of these noble remedies. Bad legs, all kinds of wounds, ulcers, sores, burrs, cutaneous inflammations, are quickly conquered. The reputation Holloway's Ointment and Pills have acquired throughout the habitable globe should induce every afflicted person to give them a fair trial before despairing of relief or abandoning hope.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.

It is surprising how quickly a sore, ulcer, or wound, deprives the body of strength and unfits it for the duties of life, and it is no less wonderful to watch the effect of Holloway's Healing Ointment, when it is used according to the printed directions, and assisted by appropriate doses of the Pills.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Sore Throats, Coughs, and Colds.

This Ointment will cure, when every other means have failed. It is a sovereign remedy for all derangements of the throat and chest. Settled coughs or wheezing will be promptly removed by rubbing in the Unguent.

Gout and Rheumatism.

Will be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked

into the afflicted parts. This treatment must be perseveringly followed for some time, and duly assisted by powerful doses of Holloway's Pills. These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to rheumatism, gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints.

Piles, Fistulas, and Dropsical Swellings.

This incomparable Ointment is earnestly recommended to all suffering from, or having a tendency to, dropsy. The worst cases will yield in a comparatively short space of time when the Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken to purify the blood and regulate its circulation.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Complaints:—

Bad Legs	Scalds
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Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes	Scurvy
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Coco-bay	Tumours
Chiego-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws
Fistulas	Cancers
Gout	Contracted and Stiff Joints
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Piles	Corns (soft)
Rheumatism	

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," engraved thereon.

On the label is the address, 533, Oxford street, London, where alone they are manufactured.

Beware of all Compounds styled

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

With a "New York" Label.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

THE above is read with great interest by thousands of young men. It inspires them with HOPE; for, in the bright lexicon of youth, there is no such word as fail. Alas! say many, this is correct—is true with regard to the youth who has never abused his strength and to the man who has not been "passion's slave."

But to that youth, to that man—who has wasted his vigor who has yielded himself up to the temporary sweet allurements of vice, who has given unbridled license to his passions—to him the above lines are but as a reproach. What HOPE can he have? What aspirations? What chance of leaving his footprints on the sands of time? For him, alas! there is nought but dark despair and self-reproach for a lost life.

For a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time he must be endowed with a strong brain and nervous power. He must possess a sound, vigorous, healthy mind in a healthy body—the power to conceive, the energy to execute! But look at our Australian youth! See the emaciated form, the vacant look, the listless hesitating manner, the nervous distrust, the senseless, almost idiotic expression. Note his demeanour and conversation, and then say, is that a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time?

No parents, medical men and educators of youth pay sufficient attention to this subject? Do they ever ascertain the cause of this decay; and having done so, do they (as a strict sense of duty demands) seek the skilled advice of the medical man, who has made this branch of his profession his particular speciality, whose life has been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader, what is your answer? Let each one answer for himself. Parents see their progeny fading gradually before their sight; see them become emaciated old young men, broken down in health, enfeebled, unfitted for the battle of life. Yet one word might save them, one sound and vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man, habituated to the treatment and continuous supervision of such cases, would, in most instances, succeed in warding off the impending doom of a miserable and gloomy future, and, by appropriate treatment, restore the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a joyous and happy life.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made the diseases of youth and those arising therefrom his peculiar study. His whole professional life has been especially devoted to the treatment of Nervous affections and the Diseases incidental to Married Life. His skill is available to all—no matter how many hundreds or thousands of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is now so well organized and known that comment would be superfluous (by this means many thousands of patients have been cured whom he has never seen and never known); and it is carried on with such judicious supervision that though he has been practising this branch of his profession for 26 years in these colonies, no single instance of accidental discovery has ever yet happened. When Medicines are required, these are forwarded in the same careful manner, without a possibility of the contents of the parcels being discovered. Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and a cure is effected without even the physician knowing who is his patient.

To Men and Women with Broken-down Constitutions, the Nervous, the Debilitated and all suffering from any Disease whatever, Dr. L. L. SMITH'S plan of treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does, the inconvenience and expense of a personal visit.

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